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Illustrated Catalogue and Price List

OF



B u d d e d — and — G r a f t e d N u t T r e e s

The Nut Nursery Co.
Monticello, Fla.

ANNOUNCEMENT



Monticello, Fla., Jan. 1, 1907.

TO FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

This certifies that I have sold my nursery interests here to Messrs. Simpson Bros. of Vincennes, Ind., who take possession to-day. The business will be continued under the firm name of The Nut Nursery Co.

I wish to thank my customers and friends for their liberal support and encouragement which has enabled me to build up a very successful nursery business in my special line; and I bespeak for Messrs. Simpson Bros. the same liberal patronage.

Simpson Bros. are well known to the nursery trade, having with their father, Mr. H. M. Simpson, conducted a very successful nursery business under the firm name of H. M. Simpson & Sons, at Vincennes, Ind. This firm has long been known to the trade as very successful growers of Cherry Trees and general nursery stock.

The growing of grafted pecans and other nut trees here will be under the management of Mr. Ray C. Simpson who is especially fitted for the work, having helped here with propagating and all stages of the work for two seasons. Mr. Simpson has a natural turn and liking for nursery work, and has had large experience in the growing of general nursery stock at Vincennes, Ind. He has made a special study of horticulture, and is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Again thanking you for all your favors, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

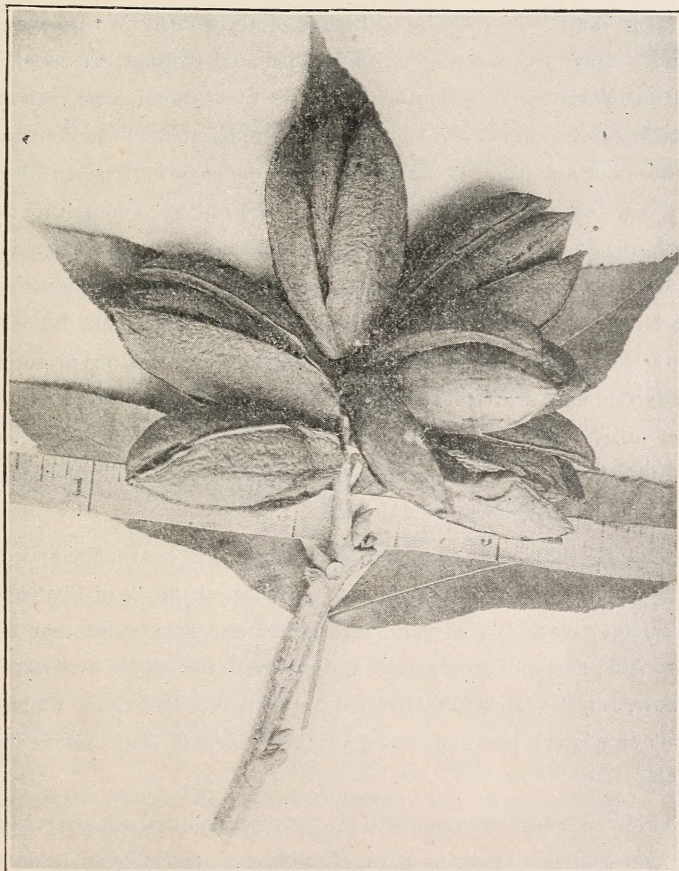
J. F. JONES.

THE NUT NURSERY CO.

SIMPSON BROTHERS, Proprietors

R. C. SIMPSON, Manager

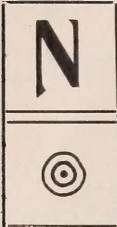
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



CLUSTER OF PECAN NUTS ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE



TO CUSTOMERS



UT orcharding, though a comparatively new industry, generally speaking, is fast gaining popularity; and now that Budded and Grafted trees of selected varieties may be had in sufficient quantity, nut growing offers greater inducements to the planter than does any other line of horticulture; especially is this true of the improved varieties of Pecans in the South. We believe that we have the finest stock of Budded and Grafted Pecans of Genuine TESTED fine varieties in the South, as well as the only complete varietal stock of the various species of nuts which are of value to planters in this country. It is and has been our aim from the start to spare no pains or expense to obtain and grow the very best to be had; our varietal stock of Pecans constitute the finest varieties in the South. They being very rare and the supply of propagating wood scarce, we consider ourselves fortunate in securing the available propagating wood on Mr. B. M. Young's fine top-budded orchard in Southern Louisiana the past two seasons. Mr. Young, although young in years, was one of the first to successfully Bud and Graft the Pecan, and has probably the finest varietal collection of fancy and rare varieties IN BEARING to be found in the South, embracing the finest and most promising varieties which have been discovered or brought to public notice from time to time.

We wish to thank our customers for their liberal patronage and support, which has enabled and encouraged us to increase our stock of Grafted Pecans and other Nut trees. We have a much larger and finer stock than ever this season, but the demand promises to again exceed the supply (we have orders booked now, July 1st, for 25,000 Grafted Pecan trees), and those wishing trees for this fall or winter's planting should get their orders in soon, before the stock is exhausted.

The following pages are submitted for your perusal and consideration, with the hope that you will favor us with your orders, assuring you in advance of careful and painstaking service.

Very truly yours,

THE NUT NURSERY CO.



THE PECAN



D



URING the past two years we have made several trips through the older Pecan sections of Mississippi and Louisiana, and have been more and more impressed with the great value of this nut and with the great possibilities in orcharding with these fancy Pecans which as yet are not known in our own markets. When we consider that the improved varieties of Pecans COMBINE THE FINEST NUT KNOWN, WITH A TREE THAT LIVES AND BEARS FOR GENERATIONS—being one of our HARDEST FOREST TREES

—it will be seen that for **PERMANENT PROFITABLE RETURNS** THE PECAN EASILY STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF FRUIT BEARING TREES.

Even the old “bugbear” of waiting for the trees to come into bearing is no longer a drawback as prolific varieties when grafted from BEARING trees (or at least not too many generations removed therefrom) come into bearing nearly as early as the Orange, and earlier than the Apple. When we consider the hardiness longevity, and early and prolific bearing of the Pecan tree, this nut can, and will, be grown pound for pound cheaper than any other. while it has been demonstrated that it will compete with and sell for higher prices than any other nut. This is as it should be, for there is no other nut that approaches them in quality; and what adds especially to their value, is the fact that they may be kept in perfect eating condition under ordinary conditions longer than any other nut or fruit.

The consumption of the Persian (English) Walnut, Chestnuts, Almonds, etc., large as it is, would be very much larger had they the keeping quality of the Pecan.

The demand for the Pecan, when the improved varieties become known, will be practically unlimited in our own markets, to say nothing of the outside world. The wild Pecans from Texas and Louisiana, though of no comparison to the improved varieties in either appearance or quality, are much the highest priced nuts offered in European countries. What may we expect then, of the improved varieties which may be crushed in the hand, by pressing two or more together, their full rich kernel being easily extracted?

Our Manager, Mr. R. C. Simpson, when in Chicago last June, called on a number of large wholesale and retail grocerymen. Some of these men were handling the improved varieties of Pecans, and were retailing them at from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per pound. One house which had been buying nuts from Mr. A. G. Delmas, of Scranton, Miss., said they paid 75 cents per pound last season and 85 cents per pound for Schley. The crop of Pecans in 1906, however, was light all over the country, and prices were therefore higher than usual. 50 cents per pound, wholesale, is about the average price paid.



WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD GROW PECANS



By the late James B. Hunnicutt, former Editor Southern Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga.
at National Nut Growers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 26-28, 1904.

S



TANDING to-day in this great commercial metropolis, receiving this, the greatest of all the world's fairs; and speaking to this National Nut Growers' organization, I feel that the wheels of progress are turning so fast that they make the brain dizzy. But a few years have passed since this great industry was born.

True, the pecan tree has been growing for centuries and dispensing its luscious fruits to hungry markets, but was like the hickory nut, only one of nature's blessings. A few years ago the idea was conceived that it was subject to great improvement if cultivated.

Like all new and useful ideas, it was slow of growth. Little by little it fought its way to recognition. Born in Mississippi, it had to be transplanted to the enterprise and developed by the energy of Georgia's soil and Georgian brains.

While we may call the Mississippi valley the cradle, Georgia is the nursery where it is rapidly growing to maturity.

Backed up by Georgia grit and nourished by Georgia enterprise, the little gathering held in Macon, Ga., in 1902, is to-day commanding the attention of the world at St. Louis.

PECANS SHOULD BE PLANTED FOR PROFIT.

But it is not our purpose to discuss the history or to stress the commercial importance of the pecan business at this hour. Other and abler voices have spoken and will speak on these lines.

Our humblest part in this program is to emphasize the farmer's interest in the growth of pecans. It is easy to see why the nurseryman and the merchant should feel interested. There is money in the business to them. And money is the magnet that attracts all men. Americans, like the Israelites of old, worship the GOLDEN CALF.

The Jew is distanced in the race after "the almighty dollar" by the get up and get there Yankee. But what about the slow and conservative farmer? Why should he take a front seat in this meeting? Why should he purchase and plant pecans? There are many reasons why.

To him the money-making desire also appeals. It is his privilege and duty, to gather a recompense for "the sweat of his brow." Planting pecans promises to help him do this.

There are few crops that will pay him a larger return for the average and the labor necessary for their growth.

THE COST AND THE PAY.

Twenty-five dollars is about as little as he can produce and sell a bale of cotton for. The clear profit on this is often only a few dollars and often nothing, and the same is true of grain in the grain-growing sections. Twenty-five dollars will set twenty-five pecan trees upon an acre. The acre can then be cultivated in cotton, peas, potatoes, and many other crops so as to more than pay its way, while the pecan trees are growing.

After a few years his trees will begin to yield fruit enough to offset the cost. At fifteen years they should yield ten bushels per tree, or two hundred and fifty bushels per acre, worth four dollars per bushel, or one thousand dollars per acre.

This is more remunerative than other crops. And we have known trees to produce even larger yields. But suppose we cut down our estimate one-fourth or even one-half, we still have from an annual crop of from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per acre. This crop will cost only a few days' labor to cultivate and a few dollars to market.

Again it is worth while to consider that the grove will continue to increase its yield as the years go by. And as the farmer grows old and feeble by the weight of years, he will find his income growing larger and his required labor growing less.

We do not say that every farm should be set in pecans, but every farmer should plant a few pecan trees, as a deposit in a savings bank on which he can draw in his declining years. A deposit in the soil, if judiciously made, is better and safer and more remunerative than in a savings bank.

PECANS SHOULD BE PLANTED AS AN ORNAMENT.

But the making of a dollar is not the only mission of the farmer. He has a higher and nobler calling. It is his privilege and duty to make a home. To create a place of comfort, of attractiveness and of beauty for his family. No other man can build a complete home. Money will not buy some things. City surroundings forbid the ideal home.

A shady grove is an essential feature of perfect rest. The pecan is the best and the prettiest shade tree. It will develop either the untrimmed cow or the trimmed umbrella-top.

The well kept grove of pecans with green sward beneath will make any home more comfortable, more pleasant and more beautiful. The perfect require something to please the eye. We live largely by sight. It is to see, that fifteen million Americans have come to St. Louis this summer. It was that they might see, that fifty million dollars was spent by the great Western city to collect this greatest of all shows.

So every farmer owes it to himself and family to plant a pecan grove because it is a "thing of beauty" and therefore "a joy forever."

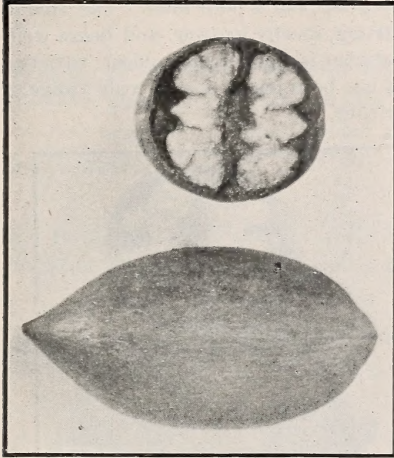
PECAN GROWING GIVES PERMANENCY TO THE POPULATION.

The great bane of American farm life is found in its restlessness. Our people do not feel settled. They are ever ready to sell out and move on.

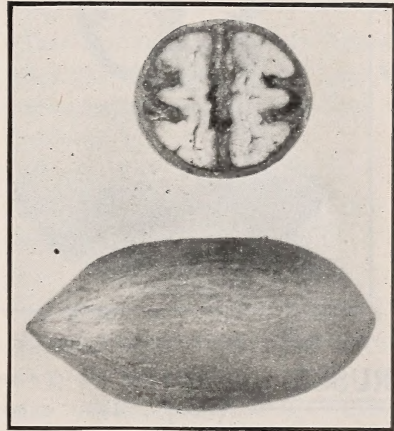
This feeling prevents the making of permanent improvements upon the farms. The planting of pecan trees will have a tendency to correct this restlessness. It will make the owner more content and will be the entering wedge to many improvements. Above all, it will help to make the children willing to stay upon the family farm.



VARIETIES DESCRIBED



YOUNG.

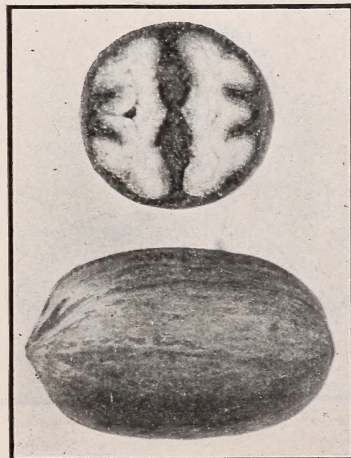


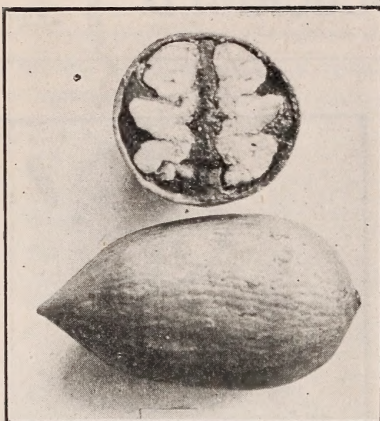
VAN DEMAN.

✓ **YOUNG** Introduced by us in 1904. A very large paper-shell pecan. The kernel is full and plump and is readily separated from the shell. It has a sweet nutty flavor slightly suggestive of the hickory nut. This variety will probably supersede the Russell when better known, as it has all the good qualities of that variety, with a larger and better colored nut. Mr. B. M. Young, of Morgan City, La., for whom this variety was named, says of it: "The Young is proving much superior to Russell with me, and I will plant it instead of Russell hereafter." This variety is especially recommended for home planting.

✓ **VAN DEMAN** Originated in St. James Parish, La. Van Deman is a very large, long, Soft Shell nut. A good filler, with kernel of excellent quality. The tree is a splendid grower and a heavy and regular bearer. One of the very best varieties for market planting, in our estimation ranking next to Stuart for this purpose.

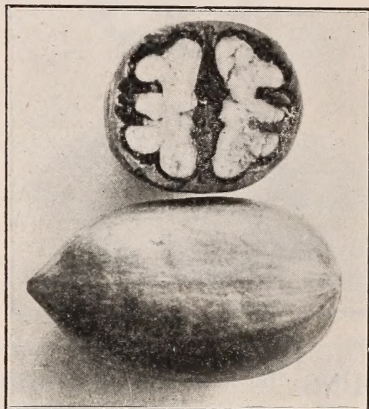
✓ **STUART** Originated near Moss Point, Miss. Stuart is not a regular Paper Shell nut, but the shell is thin and soft, and may be crushed in the hand by pressing two or more nuts together. Stuart is one of the very largest Pecans, and is an excellent "filler," filling better than any other of the very large varieties. Stuart is destined to take the lead as a market nut, as it is not surpassed in growth and hardiness of tree, or early and abundant bearing. A very profitable variety.





FROTSCHER Originated near Olivia,
Iberia Parish, La.

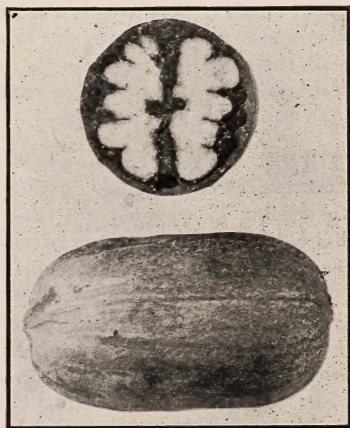
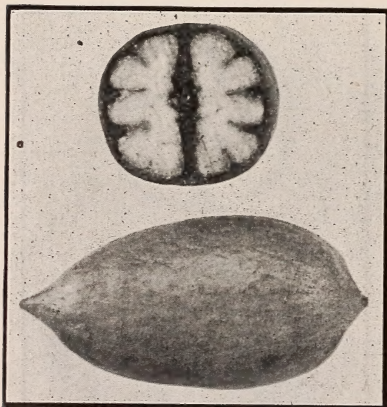
Nut large, shell thin, cracking quality very good, but a poor filler. The tree is a strong, stocky grower, and bears well. Frotscher is one of the oldest varieties and has been tested over a wide range of territory.



RUSSELL Originated at Ocean Springs, Miss. A large nut of good quality, with the thinnest shell. The tree, however, is a rather poor grower, and not very hardy.

SCHLEY Originated at Scranton, Miss. In excellence of nut the Schley Pecan is unsurpassed, being about as near all meat as is possible for a pecan to be. Nut large, shell dense, brittle, and very thin. Without doubt one of the very best varieties.

PABST Originated near Ocean Springs, Miss. One of the finest large soft shell Pecans.



MONEY-MAKER

Originated at Mound, La. Size medium, kernel plump and quality very good. A strong, healthy, vigorous growing tree, and very prolific bearer. Especially recommended for planting in the northern Pecan Belt.

HALL

A new variety of much promise. This nut is one of the very largest pecans grown, and should be planted where something extra large is wanted. It has not been sufficiently tested, however, to recommend it for commercial planting.

GEORGIA

Originated at DeWitt, Ga. Size medium to large; shell medium; kernel plump and of good quality.

DELMAS

A large nut of fair quality. Shell of medium thickness, fairly well filled. A very strong, healthy tree, and an early and prolific bearer.

CURTIS

A medium sized nut, with thin shell, well filled with a kernel of excellent quality. A very heavy bearer.

MANTURA

Originated in Surry County, Va. A large, well filled nut of very thin shell. Flavor sweet and quality very good. Tree hardy and a good bearer. In our opinion the Mantura is by far the best pecan that has yet been discovered for northern planting. We will have no trees of this variety for sale before fall of 1908.

COLUMBIAN

Probably the largest pecan grown. We do not recommend this variety for planting, however, as it is a very shy bearer.

Of the above varieties, we especially recommend STUART, VAN DEMAN, and SCHLEY, for commercial planting.

Prices of above varieties, budded and grafted trees:

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 feet high	\$.65	\$5.50	\$50.00	\$450.00
2 to 3 " "	.75	6.50	60.00	550.00
3 to 4 " "	.90	8.00	75.00	700.00
4 to 5 " "	1.00	9.00	85.00	800.00
5 to 7 " "	1.50	12.00	110.00	1000.00
Summer Buds on Strong Stocks.	.65	5.50	50.00	450.00



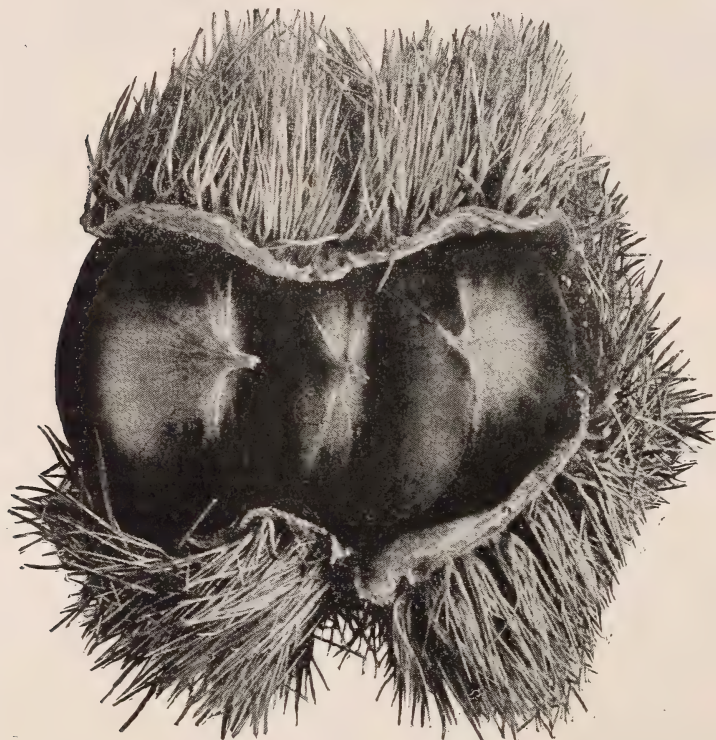
THE CHESTNUT



N



No collection of nut trees, however small, is complete without at least a few Chestnut trees. Both the Japan and European species of Chestnuts succeed quite well in the South, and are very desirable, as they may be utilized in a great many ways. The improved varieties, with their large beautiful nuts, always surprise and delight the planter.



COE

VARIETIES OF THE JAPAN CHESTNUT.

COE Originated with the "Great Hybridizer," Luther Burbank. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "The best of more than 10,000 seedlings, a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat, glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut."

KILLEN

A new variety from Delaware. Killen is probably the largest and finest Chestnut known: We quote from Pomologist U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows: "A remarkably large and handsome Chestnut, in size as large as the largest Japan Mammoth, and in quality superior to most of this type; yields three nuts to the bur."



RIDGELEY.

KENT

A new variety from Delaware. Kent is probably the earliest Chestnut known, beginning to ripen in Delaware September 1st. Nut medium to large, tree a good grower and a heavy bearer. Kent is destined to be a very popular and profitable market nut, as the earliest nuts command fancy prices.



MC FARLAND



KENT

Mc FARLAND

One of the earliest Chestnuts to ripen, beginning to fall September 10th in Connecticut. Nut medium to large and of good quality. Tree grows unusually large for this species, and is a heavy bearer; a desirable and profitable variety.

VARIETIES

OF THE

EUROPEAN OR SPANISH CHESTNUT.



PARAGON Generally conceded to be the best variety in this species. The large burs generally contain from three to five very large nuts of excellent quality; the tree is an early and abundant bearer; a very profitable variety.



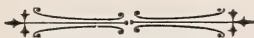
RIDGELEY Not quite so large as Paragon or Numbo, but is of very good quality and a heavy bearer. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$55.00 in a single season.

PRICES OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED CHESTNUT TREES.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, - - - -	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
4 to 6 feet, . - - -	.60	5.50	50.00



THE CHINQUAPIN



RUSH A decided acquisition and a valuable addition to our list of nut trees. We extract the following from an editorial in *The Rural New Yorker* (Vol. LXIII, Page 366), by Dr. W. Van Fleet:

THE RUSH CHINQUAPIN—"Fig. 156" represents the average size of a nut of the Rush Chinquapin now ready for dissemination by the Florida Nut Nursery, Monticello, Fla. The parent tree is growing in Lancaster County, Pa., in



(Cluster, one-half natural size)

what is locally known as the chestnut timber belt. It stands nearly 40 feet high, and has long been a prolific annual bearer, producing its burs in racemes of five to thirteen, some clusters being almost 10 inches long. Like all chinquapins, one nut only is contained in a bur. The quality is sweet and rich, and the size, as shown in the cut, equals that of the average native chestnut. The propagators say that young grafted trees commence bearing very early. Dr. J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa., for whom the variety is named, informs us that the bush chinquapin occurs in the immediate vicinity of the parent tree, and the chances are that it is a hybrid between it and the chestnut. The tree resembles a chestnut in outline, has long, slender branches, and leaves as large as most chestnuts. When in full bearing it is said to make a very fine appearance. Whether a natural hybrid or a particularly meritorious variety of tree chinquapin, it is comforting to know that it is likely to get a thorough trial. The chinquapin is a distinct native nut of the highest quality found in the genus and should have the careful attention of planters and breeders."

Nice one-year, 4 to 6 ft. trees, 85 cts. each, \$7.50 per 10.

(*Referring to illustration in *The Rural New Yorker*.)



THE PERSIAN WALNUT



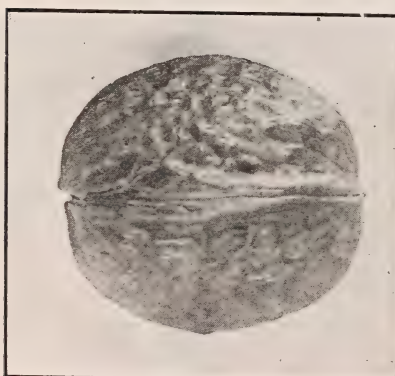
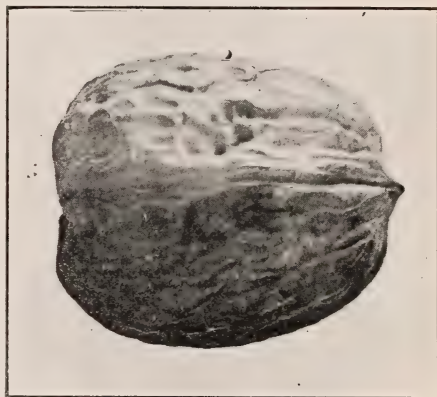
A



ALTHOUGH the commercial plantings of the Persian Walnut (better known as the English Walnut in this country) thus far in the United States have been confined mainly to California, there have been scattered small plantings, and there are some fine bearing trees in the southeastern and eastern portions of the United States. Notwithstanding we have the natural conditions in the lower south for growing the Persian Walnut, the plantings thus far, with few exceptions, have resulted in failure, due to early vegetating of the trees or to the root knot to which this tree is especially subject. To overcome the former we should select and plant varieties which are known to vegetate or put out late in the spring. The Persian Walnut is hardy well north when perfectly dormant, but is easily killed back by extremes of cold when in sap. To overcome the root knot we are budding varieties of the Persian Walnut on our common Black Walnut stock, which is not affected by root knot. The trees when budded on Black Walnut seedlings are also much more vigorous and healthy, ripening their wood up better in the fall, which is very important, as the trees are less liable to be caught by early freezes in the fall.

MAYETTE Mayette originated in France, where it is still very rare

and held in high esteem, being one of the very finest dessert and fancy market nuts. Nut very large, full meated, and of excellent quality; shell thin and soft, tree a good grower and an abundant bearer. Mayette and some other varieties in this species have been propagated by potting and grafting in the greenhouse in France in a limited way: this method, however, being slow and expensive, they are still very rare. Mayette is one of the very latest Walnuts to put out in the spring, being even later than the Pecan to vegetate. Imported trees of Mayette and Franquette, planted by the writer in Missouri several years ago, have survived the winters uninjured, while common seedlings have always been more or less injured.



RUSH This remarkable variety originated in Lancaster Co., Pa., where the tree is perfectly hardy and a heavy bearer, the original tree having borne 100 pounds of fancy nuts when 13 years of age. The Rush is not quite so large as Mayette as grown in Pennsylvania, but is sufficiently large, as the illustration, which is exact natural size, shows, for any purpose, being larger than those generally seen in market, while the Rush is decidedly superior in quality, having a light colored shell, which is thin and soft. The cracking quality is very good, the kernel, which is of excellent flavor, being easily extracted. Nice budded trees of above varieties, \$1.25 each, \$10 00 per 10.



The Shellbark Hickory



T



HE Shellbark is of slow growth and slow to come into bearing. This, however, is the only drawback to its culture, as the tree is very hardy and healthy, requiring practically no care, and like the Pecan, lives to a very old age. The Shellbark is one of our finest native nuts, and is of wider distribution than any other, being found in a wild state from Florida to Maine.

WIKER Originated in Lancaster County, Pa. The Wiker is one of the very finest Shellbarks we have been able to find for propagation, being very large, full meated, and of excellent quality; the cracking quality is very good. Tree is of good habit and a regular bearer.

KIRTLAND Originated in Connecticut. The Kirtland is one of the finest Shellbarks. Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who is authority on the Shellbark, in an article in *The Rural New Yorker*, says of the Kirtland: "Among the many choice varieties of the Shellbark Hickorynut, which I have seen from childhood up, and from all over the region of their growth, there is none equal in all respects to the one sent me by Mr. H. S. Kirtland, of ———, Conn., and which I now name in his honor." The nut is large for this species, and the shell is thin. The flavor of the kernel is superior. One of the best points about the nut is the ease with which the kernel leaves the shell. The kernel of the Kirtland may be easily taken out in halves. Prices of above varieties, small grafted trees, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

HICAN We are propagating this year for the first time, a new Hican (hybrid between the Hickory and Pecan) which has not yet been named. This is a very large, well filled nut, and has an exceedingly thin shell. The tree is hardy, and a remarkably vigorous grower, some trees in the nursery having already (July 1st) grown six feet high. The original tree—from which our cions were cut—stands on rich bottom land in southeast Missouri. It is a magnificent tree, measuring sixty feet to the first limb. We can supply only a limited number of these trees at \$2.00 each.



Suggestions to Planters



O



ON arrival of trees unpack at once, and if not ready to plant, heel in carefully in a moist, shady situation, or if the soil is inclined to be dry, water well. Do not expose the roots to the sun or drying winds; keep the roots in the damp moss or a wet blanket. In planting, dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots in a natural position, and if the sub-soil is inclined to be hard, it will pay to dig deep holes that the roots may penetrate the soil more readily, to insure a rapid growth. In filling up use nothing but well pulverized soil in contact with the roots, and firm well so that there will be no DEAD AIR spaces in contact with the roots. Do not put fertilizer in the holes in contact with the roots of the tree: if fertilizer is used, sprinkle it around the outside of the hole when nearly full, or better still sprinkle it on the surface after the hole is filled, and incorporate with the surface soil with the hoe or other tool. It pays to plant carefully. Remember that when we are planting Pecans, Walnuts, Shell-barks, etc., that we are planting not only for ourselves, but are in all probability planting for succeeding generations as well. After planting the trees should be kept clean for a space of several feet encircling the tree, at least until well established, either by mulching or frequent hoeings; or if an orchard is planted, crops which require clean culture may be planted for a few years in the orchard. Light soils, however, should not be cropped too long, but be planted in "renovating" crops, such as Cow Peas, Beggar Weed, Velvet Beans, etc. These should not be plowed under green, as they are apt to sour the soil; either plow them under after they are dead, or leave them to rot on the surface. The nut trees, unlike other fruit bearing trees, require very little pruning; a little attention for a few years will be sufficient to start and shape the trees properly.

MONTICELLO, FLA.

VERY IMPORTANT—Always write name and address and shipping directions very plainly. In case any varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted, do you wish us to substitute other varieties to the best of our judgment?.....Or if you wish us to make selection of varieties for you, fill out this order sheet, omitting varietal names, and give us any additional information on separate sheet, stating whether varieties are wanted for home use or market, or both, and character of soil, etc.

[illegible]



TO CUSTOMERS



OUR SPECIALTY We make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Nut Trees, and as we are growing them to the exclusion of other stock, those wanting the very best in this line will find it to their advantage to deal with us. The nut trees require special methods and painstaking work to propagate successfully, and are on this account not grown to any extent by the general nurseryman.

NO AGENTS We do not employ agents, and are responsible only for stock purchased direct from the nursery.

ORDER EARLY The demand for improved varieties of Pecans and other nuts far exceeds the supply (we have orders booked now, July 1st, for 25,000 Grafted Pecans), and as orders are filled in rotation, it is important that we get your orders in early before the assortment is broken. Order now, and if not convenient to send full remittance, send one-fourth with order and we will reserve the stock for you subject to further orders.

GUARANTEE We guarantee every tree sent out to be well grown, properly handled and packed, and in case Budded or Grafted trees are ordered, we guarantee the varieties to be genuine (seedlings only perpetuate the species, and no reliable firm will give any guarantee as to the nuts they will produce).

MISTAKES We take great interest in our work, and probably make as few mistakes as anyone, yet we are not infallible, and therefore stand ready to make good any mistakes that may occur as far as possible, or if any varieties ordered should accidentally not prove true to label, we will either replace the same free of charge, or refund the purchase price, but are not liable for further damages.

SHIPPING SEASON Our shipping season begins in November and continues to March 15th.

PRICES The prices herein abrogate previous quotations, and are for the quantities specified; 5 and 50 will be supplied at the ten and hundred rate respectively.

IN WRITING ORDERS Customers will oblige us by using the order sheet herewith. Be sure to sign your name, and give post-office and shipping directions. **WRITE VERY PLAIN.**

REMITTANCES Should be sent by Bank Draft, P. O. or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID On all orders for \$5.00 or more figured at Catalogue prices, and accompanied by remittance in full, we will pay the Express or Freight charges to any point in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana. On \$10.00 orders figured at Catalogue prices, we will prepay transportation charges to any part of the United States.



We also have a nursery at Vincennes,
Indiana, where we make a specialty of

CHERRY TREES

Both one and two years old

We also grow a general line of nursery stock there.

For anything in this line address:

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
Vincennes, Indiana.





SCHLEY PECAN TREE

Budded in September, 1905; bearing, 1907.